SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1853.

THE SMYRNA AFFAIR.

The annexed article from the London Times wears the appearance of impastiality, and we therefore take it to be a correct account of an affair which has naturally attracted great attention both in this country and in Europe. To our naval comspirit and gallantry. In this case the interference posed to act as the mouthpiece of Russia, no better asof Captain INGRAHAM was doubtless prompted by a generous indignation at the arbitrary and lawless act of the Austrian agents and officers. matic agents of France at the respective European They certainly were guilty of a violent outrage; Courts, in reply to the last circular note of Count Nesbut whether this demanded any thing beyond amicable interposition, or would have justified the bloody extremity of a battle with the Austrian vessel, does not seem so clear, from the circumstances as they are stated by the London paper. But we sincerely desire always to see our officers in the points of the affair the two Governments have acted in right; and there may be circumstances yet behind to give an entirely favorable construction to the proceedings of Captain Ingraham. To a sensitive short of his duty may sometimes impel him rather palities the same day. As soon as the fact became known beyond it, and we are ready in such cases to make at Constantinople, the Ministers met in council, and a many allowances for what we might conceive to most animated discussion followed, but no resolution was be an act of imprudence.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JULY 20.

dition of the Ottoman Empire that the authority of its | ion of the latter was, that the invasion of the Principaliofficers is hardly sufficient to command respect in its own ports, and that the laws of the country and the law of illustration of this extraordinary and dangerous state of things. The law was successively broken by every party preparations were going on on every side; the redifs in this transaction; and Ali Pacha, the governor of the The facts were briefly alluded to by Lord John Russell whose ten years' service had expired demanded to be on Monday evening, in the House of Commons, and we again received in the ranks of their comrades. The collect from the different accounts we have received that English and French fleets maintained the same position

they occ urred in the following manner:

Martin Kossta was one of the Hungarian fugitives who
escaped with Kossuth after the capitulation at Villagos,
and took refuge within the Turkish frontier. The Porte refused to surrender these refugees to the demands of Austria, but detained them at Kiutayah till the following year, when, by putting a somewhat liberal construction on her treaties with the Court of Vienna, she allowed them to proceed to the United States, upon their promise

not to return to the Turkish dominions.

That engagement, if such there really was, was broken by Kossta, who found means to get back to Smyrna; but, as the Turkish Government does not exercise any vigilant ontrol over the numerous foreigners who frequent that port, he had remained there unheeded by their authorities. The Austrian coasul, M. de Weckbecker, was more on the alert, and on the 22d of June he called on the Governor, Ali Pacha, and informed him that Kossta was in the place. Ali Pacha replied that he should send for him and desire him to leave the country; there was therefore no refusal on the part of the Turkish authority to got up by Janisaries, had been discovered, and fifteen of

At the very same time, however, the Austrian Consul and the officer commanding the Austrian brig-of-war Ussaro had resolved, in the most scandalous and unjuskidnap Kossta by main force. He was accordingly at-tacked in a coffee-house by a party of armed boatmen, and after vigorous defence Kossta was seized and carried on board the brig. This occurrence created a great sensation in the town, but the Turkish Governor does not seem to have interposed, as he ought to have done, to obtain immediate redress for such an outrage on the sovereignty of the Posts.

The American Consul and the commander of the

American corvette-of-war St. Louis, which happened to submitted to the Sultan. enter the harbor, exerted themselves, however, in favor of the prisoner, and endeavored to obtain his release, on the ground of his having an American passport. That the ground of his having an American passport. That the ground of his having an American passport. That the ground of his having an American passport. That the ground of his having an American passport. That the stock-markets of London and Paris.

The growing confidence that the subject is on the eve been detailed to meet Lieut. Maury at the Brussels scientific conference.

England, on the 19th July, having sailed from Sierra tific conference.

Proposals for the cut-stone and brick-work of the new Madeira on the 7th July the American surveying expeditions. youd the claims of humanity, the American had no more legal right to interfere in the matter than the Austrians had to carry the man off. But the violent antipathy which has for some time past been smouldering between Austria and the United States easily breaks out, and this transaction is of some interest, as it exhibits the increasing readiness of the Americans to espouse with ardor this or that party in the political differences of the Old World.

on shore, and proceeded to a large coffee-house on the English quay. They were soon attacked with great fury by about fifteen foreigners, mostly Italian refugees, and one of the officers, a Baron von Hackelberg, having been stabbed in the scuffle with a poignard, flung himself into the sea and was drowned. The consequence of this murderous onslaught might have been still more fatal, but, fortunately for the Austrian officers, and to the honor of our own countrymen, two English merchants were in the coffee-house at the time, who manfully assisted in their defence with the chairs and tables to be found in the room.

The Turkish Governor, who had neither prevented the return of Kossta nor his seizure by the Austrian boat's crew, was equally unable to punish the crime; and these urer of the State of Virginia tree infractions of the law were soon followed by a fourth. charge of his official duties. crew, was equally unable to punish the crime; and these taree infractions of the law were soon followed by a fourth. The American captain of the corvette St. Louis resolved, without more ado, to demand the surrender of Kossta from the Austrian brig. He gave the Austrians four hours to make up their minds, and in the meanwhile laid his vessel within a cable's length of the Ussato, and cleared for action. The captains on both sides behaved with equal spirit, and were quite ready to fight it out in Smyrna harbor, to which, as may be supposed, the Pasha and the public strongly objected. The Consuls, however, once more interposed between these belligerents, and it was agreed that Kossta should be landed from the brig and placed in the custody of the Consul of France, until further orders could be received respecting him.

The matter was then referred to Constantinople, where M. de Bruck made a peremptory demand for refress, although it would seem from this narrative that the scizure

though it would seem from this narrative that the seizure of the fugitive by the Austrians was the first blow struck However, the Divan was not in a condition to increase the number of its enemies, and it submitted to the demands of the Internuncio. A new Governor was immediately appointed to Smyrns, and an investiga-tion was commenced into the facts of the case.

usages of civilized nations were apparently suspended. Nevertheless, the coercion applied by the captain of the St. Louis to the captain of the Ussaro was of the most dirope generally, and Austria in particular, it is certain that no such reparation will be given, and it is perhaps likely that the conduct of the officers of the St. Louis was directed quite as much by the desire to make political capital for their own Government as by professional arder or party predilections. The origin of these quarrels lies, however, in the want of power and determination on the part of the Turkish Government. A resolute Governor would have fired upon a foreign brig, the captain of which had dared to kidnap a person from the land; and he would also have punished two foreign vessels presuming to threaten each other with hostilities in the port of a third Power. In the midst of more serious dangers, such embarrassing incidents as these are not wholly insignificant, and they increase the difficulty of maintaining the nominal independence of an empire which no longer suffices for its own defence. rope generally, and Austria in particular, it is certain

Hon. R. J. WALKER is in the city of New York. The Mirror, of that city, says that he will not wait for a naval teamer, but will avail himself of the British line through Mediterranean and the Red Sea to Bombay, from tence the steamer Powhatan will bear him to his destiRUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We gather from the Lonion correspondence of particulars as to the present position of the contro- of great importance. We select the following : versy between Russia and Tarkey. All apprehension of a war appears to have subsided:

Although nothing definite has yet transpired with regard to the conclusion of the Turkish difficulty, a very strong feeling has gained ground in all quarters that the impediments to a settlement have been removed, and that the question may be regarded as virtually disposed of. It appears that the mediation of Austria has to a certain extent been employed by France and England, and that terms of compromise finally transmitt manders abroad is often committed a momentous by the two latter Powers were also agreed to by that responsibility, involving even the peaceful relations country and Prussia. The Vienna Cabinet, it is even of their country; and we are always anxious to see stated, have almost pledged themselves that the proposed them exercise it with discretion as well as with arrangement will be accepted; and, as they may be sup-

surance could be looked for. Meanwhile M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, the French Foreign Minister, has addressed a despatch to the various diplo-SELEODE. This document is remarkably concise and cogent. It was drawn up in consultation between the Foreign Ministers both of France and England, Lord CLARENDON having stated in Parliament that the English answer to Count Nesselrode was in entire conformity with that adopted by France, and that in this as in all other perfect harmony.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 5th July have been received. The steamer from Odessa had arrived on the evening of the 4th, with the official intelliofficer, we can well conceive that the fear of falling gence that the Russian troops were to enter the Princiadopted at the first sitting. Ministers met a second time the same day at the residence of the Sheraskier, while, in the mean time, the Divan consulted the representatives It is one of the unfortunate results of the present con- of the Powers who signed the treaty of 1841. The opinties should not be considered as a casus belli, and the Council so decided. Considerable agitation existed at Constan nations are violated with impunity under the very eyes of tinople when the courier left, but public tranquillity had the Sultan's representatives. The occurrences which not been disturbed. Moreover, the Government had taken took place at Smyrna on the 22d of June are a striking every precaution against disturbances. The Turks continued to act as if war was certain to be the result, and [militia] were arriving from every part of the Empire city, was not only incapable of putting any effectual re- and were successively incorporated in regiments and straint upon the foreigners in Smyrna harbor, but had in drilled. The heights of Scutari were covered with tents. the end to suffer for the outrages they had committed. The redifs manifested much ardor, and many of those as before in Besika bay. The former had been reinforced by the screw ship Sanspareil, of 84 guns and 350 horse

> An article in the Paris Pays intimates a strong belief n the pacific settlement of the question. It says all that remains in dispute is the form of a note which shall not wound the susceptibility of either Russia or Turkey.

According to advices from St. Petersburg, dated July 9, one of the propositions of compromise recommended by the Western Powers had reached the Russian Cabinet, and had been received in a manner indicating at all events a desire to negotiate.

The commandants of the ports of the Dardanelles had een ordered to permit the passage of the British and French ships at any moment, day or night.

comply with the demand of the Austrian consul as far as the leaders were arrested and bowstrung. They proposed it was just. to depose the Sultan in favor of his brother, and to de. clare war against Russia. The greatest discontent prevailed amongst the redifs or reserve corps, who were thirsting for a crusade against the Greeks. The Turkish authorities were exerting themselves to prevent disturbances in Constantinople, which would serve the designs

> The representatives of England, France, and Prussia are agreed as to the basis of the arrangement which is to be proposed to Russia and Turkey. Owing to the feast of the Ramadan, this arrangement has not as yet been

> The growing confidence that the subject is on the eve

MISSOURI ELECTION.

A Telegraphic despatch dated at St. Louis on the 4th instant says:

"It is now nearly certain that J. J. LINDLEY, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the third district, instead of C. F. JACKSON, Democrat. The election of SAMUEL day three officers of the Austrian brig came | CARUTHERS, Whig, in the seventh district, is confirmed. This would make the delegation for Missouri stand five Whigs to two Democrats."

> The Venezuelan Consul in the city of New York has published a notice to all passengers embarking for ports the organic law of Oregon Territory there is a clause in the republic of Venezuela that the law requiring passports will be rigidly enforced. Passengers neglecting to exceeding 640 acres now occupied by missionary stations procure their passports from the resident consul at the port from whence they sail will not be permitted to land.

J. B. STOVALL, Esq. has accepted the office of Treasurer of the State of Virginia, and entered upon the dis-

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE .- On the 15th July a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Cumana, in Venezuela, which destroyed a number of houses, and over three hundred persons were buried in the ruins. Cumana is the capital of the province of Cumana. It stands on a sandy plain on the east bank of the Manzanares, near the mouth of the Gulf of Cairaco. Its population is about 12,000 or 15,000. It has suffered greatly at different times from earthquakes. It is the oldest city on the new continent, being built by Diego Castelton in 1523. In 1766 it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, on which account the houses since built have been generally low, but many of the buildings are quite handsome.

A Cincinnati paper says the supply of native wines, greatly as it is on the increase, hardly keeps up with the increasing demand. All the wine older than five years, was immediately appointed to Smyrna, and an investigation was commenced into the facts of the case.

Between Austria and the United States the question is
of a totally different obseracter. In ordinary circumstances, unless at the solicitation and with the authority
of the Türkish Government, it is evident that the American commander had no right whatever to dictate terms to
any foreign officer; but the state of things we have described shows that the grossest outrages had been and
could be committed with impunity, and the ordinary
usages of civilized nations were apparently suspended.

Virguisia Improvements.—The Richmond Enquirer has not requiring such a large lapse of time to fit it for use,

VIRGINIA IMPROVEMENTS .- The Richmond Enquirer has an article strongly complaining of the slow progress of the railroads in Virginia. If this tardiness has arisen rect kind, and will probably be regarded by the Court of Vienna as an act of hostility, for which they are entitled to demand reparation from President Pierce. In the present state of feeling in the United States toward Eupresent states and Eupresent states this city, financial agents of the Board of Public Works of Virginia, left Washington yesterday to embark in this day's steamer for England for the purpose of negotiating the sale of several millions of Virginia bonds, to enable the State to pay her subscriptions to the various railroads she has authorited. We hope entire success may

attend his mission.

EXECUTION AT BALTMORE. - Thomas Connor was executed in the jail yard in Baltimore yesterday at noon for tion a novel question. It is whether persons who enlisted the murder of Capt. Hutchinson, of Accomac county, in the army after July 1, 1848, and, serving regularly for Virginia, whom he stabbed when detected in stealing five years, have been duly discharged, are entitled to some articles from on board his vessel. When first cast off the rope broke, and he fell a distance of nearly twenty | remember correctly the date of the act. feet on the ground below, stunning him for a moment, but not otherwise injuring him. He soon recovered, was reconducted up the scaffold, and again suspended until from June 29, 1853, vice Assistant Surgeon Southgate, he was dead. He was attended by the Rev. Messrs. Foley and Hickey, of the Catholic Church. Although apparently a full-grown athletic man, weighing not less July 26, 1853, vice Surgeon Watts, deceased. than 180 pounds, he was scarcely eighteen years of age.

MATTERS PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL.

Our industrious gleaners of official matters for Mexico. Walnut Creek the New York Commercial Advertiser the annexed the city press furnish some items of interest, if not his route. All were well . and so far all was going on trade at the Port of New York for the last month,

I learn that the order for an increase of the United States force on the Rie Grande has been issued. The ball of citizens of the United States against Mexico, to indem- of Captain, vice Searle, decease. nity for outrages and losses suffered by them at the hands Judge Jackson, of Georgia, the new United States of Mexican officials; also, for losses incurred through the Charge to Austria, who is in Washi. ogten, starts for Vienna anticipated, the heavy receipts during the early part ties in the United States with whom she had entered into tion at the State Department concer ning his duties. agreement for the right of way and the construction of a

has been muddying the stream again .- Nat. Intell.] The Democracy is not likely to have a smooth time of it on the Pacific railroad question. The construction of that great work by Government is the broadest possible vindication of the principle upon which the Whig party has ever maintained the doctrine of "internal improvements." It was natural to expect the Whigs, therefore, to take up this subject and press it on the attention of the country, and stand or fall upon it, as the sentiment of the country might prove.

Senators Mason and Hunter repudiate the doctrine in toto, declaring they will have none of it, but will devote their every energy to defeat its practical exemplification. This opens a serious division in "the party" on sent an unbroken front in favor of the great work.

C. C. Burr, editor of the National Democrat, it is said, will be appointed consul at Tangiers, if Forney succeeds him in the editorship of his journal.

A. G. Seaman, a cterk in the Treasury Department, it is understood, will receive the appointment of Superintendent of the Public Printing, vice John T. Towers.

I perceive that Lieutenant W. D. Porter is out with a card denving that he obtained "a furlough for two years," and has "been placed in command of a squadron fitting out" for the Amazon. Although at one time deeply interested in the proposed expedition, I have good reason to believe that as soon as he became satisfied of its illegality he gave up all idea of attaching himself to it in This subject involves more than the public are aware.

Prominent merchants of New York are desirous of opening trade with the countries watered by the tributaries of the Amazon. They argue that Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela, owning these tributaries, have a right to use the great highway of the Amazon to get out to the sea; and, upon the invitation to those countries, they propose to vindicate that right by forciby passing the Brazilian jurisdiction. Armed with this argument and an armful of Vattel, showing the rights of Peru, &c. to navigate the Amazon, Lieut. Porter-the New York merchants at the head of the movement-and other parties interested held a consultation in this city not long since, and presented the project to the Government, asking its sanction to their proceedings, Lieut. Porter declaring his readiness to fight against any odds if his country would but say it was right so to do. The subject was fully considered in Cabinet session, and the answer to the expeditionists was, that, however perfect the right of Peru and the other countries named, it was by no means clear that they could transfer that right to another Power, and that before the proposed expedition could be legal those engaged in it would have to denationalize themselves, become subjects of Peru or Ecuador or Bolivia, when, of course, they would lose their right to protection by the United States. At this point, I believe, Lieut. Porter broke off his active connexion with the project.

The Governments of Sweden and Norway have promptly adopted the suggestions of Lieut. Maury, proposing simultaneous meteorological observations by the navies gone into commission at Norfolk. of different nations, with a view to the more perfect development of Lieut. Maury's system of wind and curreadiness to issue orders to their navies and invitations Dulanky's flag-ship.

The United States store-ship Fredonia arrived at Cal

that some of the bidders, if not all of them, were not re- States brig Perry; from the coast of Africa. ally aware what they were bidding for. The Secretary | The Firefly reports that the slave trade on the coast of ference to the matter .- Republic.

just appealed to the General Land Office for reversal of a brig of 247 tons, but with no papers. decision of the Surveyor General of that Territory. In saving : " And provided also that the title to the land not among the Indian tribes in said Territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong." The Surveyor General convey a grant of 640 acres for each such missionary station, but a single grant of 640 acres to each denominaference to the number of such stations each may have in that quarter.

The Condition of the PRINCETON.-We learn that Commodore Shubrick, writing from Eastport, Maine, where he is temporarily detained by fogs, informs the Department that Engineer Martin's alterations in the machinery of the Princeton have so far improved her as to render her fit for her present voyage. She, however, requires twenty-five tons of coal for twenty-four hours steaming, which will prevent her from being used where she cannot get coal at very short intervals. Commodore S. agrees with Engineer Martin in the opinion that alterations may be made in her boilers which will obviate her present enormous-consumption of coal.

THE NEW CUSTON-HOUSE TO BE BUILT AT WILMINGTON. DELAWARE. - The proposals for the construction of this work having been opened, we hear that all of themsome four or five in number-are found to be above the smount appropriated by Congress for the purpose; and, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury is now considering what he can well do for the public interest under such a combination of circumstances.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S present visit to New York is not on Government account, as the papers continue to allege. We repeat he is probably there only to effect the removal of his family to Georgetown, in this District.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERSHIP AT THE BROOKLYN YARD has been conferred on Col. Ward B. Burnett, as we anticipated some days since.

Governor Conn, of Georgia, arrived here this morning. and, it is said, spent an hour to-day with the President. The Hon, CALED CUSHING has returned from Berkeley, and is again at his post.

AN INTERESTING PENSION BUREAU QUESTION .- The Commissioner of Pensions is said to have under considerabounty land under the law of February 11, 1847, if we

Assistant Surgeons Appointed and Promoted .- Dr. John Moore, of Indiana, appointed Assistant Surgeon

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Abadie, promoted to Surgeo

Lieut. Gunnison's Pacific Railroad surveying party

at the War Department from Wal-| bave been heard from of Fort Kearny, on the way to nut Creek, this side is about three hundred miles on

well with his work.

Adrience K. Smith, of C. onnecticut, appointed Assistant Surgeon July 26, 1853, \ 'ice Abadie, promoted.

is fairly open, and we shall have exciting times ere it A NEW ASSISTANT QARTERM. ASTER INTHE ARMY .- Brevet closes. Among the good results likely to be recorded in Capt. Wm. K. Van Bokkelan, of the 7th infantry, has this new chapter of our history is a settlement of claims been appointed Assistant Quar termaster, with the rank

faithlessness of Mexico with respect to her grants to par- in about ten days. He is at preser t engaged in consulta-JUDGE FOR OREGON .- The Presider it has appointed O.

railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. [The lamb B. McFadden, of Washington county, (Pa.) an Associate Judge for the Territory of Oregen.

Consul to Jenusalem .- We hear the at Mr. Leon Dyer, of Baltimore, (Md.) is about to be appoid ated to the office named above .- Evening Star.

THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEA NS.

The daily reports of interments at New ()rleans show that on the 27th ultimo there were 117 death 15, of which 97 were of yellow fever; and on the 28th ther 'e were 124 deaths, 100 being of yellow fever. The New O. leans Bee has the following remarks on the subject:

Within the last day or two the disease has unq uestioncation. This opens a serious division in "the party" on that great question, and the speeches of Mason, Hunter, and others who think with them, against the doctrine, will show the country how little claim the "Democracy" have to credit for its advocacy. Whigs will unite on the question as naturally as water runs down hill, and prestreet the number of its victims is yet inconsiderable. 1

the pestilence. This is not the case at present. Every par son of the body admits the existence of the fever; the daily and last month: it is committing, yet there are few, indeed, who can point their own circles. The sufferers are mostly obscure and unknown. This should not, of course, abate a jot of sympathy or diminish the efforts of the community in

It is nevertheless highly probable that the disease will, ere long, fastenits gripe upon many who deem themselves secure from its ravages. It would be unprecedented and anomalous were it to continue as it has begun. Doubtless, when it las exhausted all the aliment it can find among the poor, it will discover victims elsewhere. obstacle to it progress in a new direction, and the only one we know of, is the absence of seven-eighths of those who are unaclimated. We have never seen such a veritable stampele as the epidemic has occasioned. Thousands who lad lived among us for six, or eight, or ten years, who had passed unscathed through the fever of 1847, and the were went to consider themselves proof way with the most commendable attention to their own completely deserted by her merchants and professional men as she is now. A hasty trip to some of the watering places across the Lake enables us to form an approximative idea of the extent of this absenteeism. There are probably twenty thousand residents of New Orleans on the Lake shores. At the Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, &c. the hotels are thronged, while private dwellings are in the greatest possible de Add to this the incalculable numbers which have left for the North and West, and it will not be difficult to understand why the fever carries off so few of what is termed "the better classes." Those who are compelled to remain will no doubt, in due time, have to stand the

NAVAL NEWS.

The frigate Savannah, Commander Mercen, the flagship of Commodore SALTER, for the coast of Brazil, has

Commander W. W. HUNTER took passage on the 7th of July, from Panama, in the British steamer Bogota, for rent charts. The respective Governments express their Valparaiso, to join the frigate St. Lawrence, Commodore

Lieut. G. A. Pattison, on the part of the Swedish navy, 4th regiment of infantry on board, destined for Oregon. and Lieut. Ihlen, on the part of the Norwegian, have The British steam-sloop Firefly arrived at Spithead,

Leone on the 19th of June. She reports that she left at Proposals for the cut-stone and brick-work of the new | Madeira on the 7th July the American surveying expedi-Louisville custom-house building were opened in the of- tion, under the command of Commander RINGGOLD, confice of the Secretary of the Treasury a day or two since, sisting of the sloop-of-war Vincennes, the John Hancock, but the bids were so "wild" as to excite suspicion the Porpoise, and the Fennimore Cooper; also, the United

will decide in a few days what course to pursue with re- Africa was getting brisk, principally in shipments to Havana, owing to the few ships on the various stations. The AN INTERESTING MISSIONARY QUESTION.-The friends British brig Linnet had taken two prizes on the north of the Cathelic Missionary establishments in Oregon have goast, and the Firefly had captured one prize, a Brazilian

FURTHER FROM CURA.

Our advices from HAVANA state that the Spanish war vessels in port carry over two hundred guns. There is one steam frigate, six steamers, two sailing frigates, and four brigs. Letters from Havana represent the island as very sickly. The yellow fever proves very destructive this season upon those who are not natives, and the same fact there, in construing this clause, holds that it does not is true in New Orleans. While the soldiers are suffering in the city beyond all precedence, we are told that the cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox are making fearful tion having missionary stations in Oregon, without re- ravages on the estates in the interior. The thousands of recently introduced Africans have brought with them a bers of victims, and rapidly extending its frightful progress through the island. Many of the military companies have been decimated by disease .- New York Express.

> MINNESOTA .- A late number of the St. Paul " Pioneer gives glowing accounts of the rapid increase of population in Minnesota. In the town of St. Paul "the number of houses completed this season or in process of erection is almost incredible. Two new hotels, of convenient and commodious description, are in progress of building, and many of the new edifices now going up would be creditable to an Eastern city." Emigrants in large numbers are passing up the Minnesota and upper Missouri rivers to settle upon the fertile lands bordering thereon; and it is also stated that every steamer arriving at St. Paul from below comes crowded with settlers, mostly farmers.

FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT .- A girl named Mary Carr, living in Hudson street, New York, was so severely burnt on Wednesday while attempting to kindle a fire with camphene that she died shortly afterwards. She carelessly poured the camphene on the fire to kindle it, when the amp which contained the liquid exploded, and in an instant enveloped her in flames

THE YEAR OF PESTILENCE .- For a year past the yellow ever has been raging with great virulence on the coast of South America and in a number of the West India islands. At the island of Hayti probably not less than one hundred American officers and seamen have died, besides a large number of the inhabitants. At Jamaica, Demerara, Antigua, &c. it has been very fatal. The West India English fleet has lost many seamen and several valuable officers of the disorder. In one case a British steamer lost seventy-five men. In Cuba the cholera and yellow fever together have carried off thousands. On the of South America, Rio Janeiro has been visited, the British consul, among others, falling a victim to the dreadful disorder. At Bahia also it has been quite fatal; and at last it has reached New Orleans, and already carried off nearly as many victims as during the visitation of 1847, though perhaps fewer persons of eminence.

A NEW READING OF SHAKSPEARS.-In a country town "down East" a Democratic newspaper was started, depending nainly for support on the contributions of the "faithful" in mainly for support on the contributhat region. Its motto was—

"Be just and fear not."-Shakspeare An old farmer who had been quite active in promoting the in-terests of this newspaper enterprise took up the first number and commenced reading it, with laudatory comments. As he read the motto, his face flushed with honest enthusiasm, and he exclaimed: "Fear not Shakepeare; no, that we won't, nor STARTLING COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The Journal of Commerce publishes tables of the from which it appears that the Foreign Imports during that month have been greater than for any similar period since New York became a port of entry. The nearest approach to the same total was in July, 1850, when the receipts, exclusive of specie, amounted to \$19,246,278, or \$632,775 below the total for last month. This large increase was not of the year having led to a general expectation of a decline toward the close. This may yet be experienced in the remaining five months, but the total for the year will be far greater than for any pre-vious twelve months in the history of this country. The following is a comparison of the imports for the months of July in each of the last three years:

			C THE CHI	co Jours.
Entered for consumption Entered for warehousing Free goods	:::	1851. \$12,374,761 1,022,725 1,027,481 81,113	1852. \$11,453,117 421,919 915,154 159,067	1853 \$16,72°,648 2,680,968 1,072,502 199,454
Total imports		\$14,506,050	\$12,042,257	\$20,078,507

Withdrawn from warehouse \$1,167,641 \$1,005,800 \$1,702,448 This shows an increase during the month of \$7,136,250 as compared with July, 1852, and \$5,572,457 as compared with the same period of 1851. It will be seen that the entries for warehousing form the largest relative proich ap- portion of the increase, the total having more than quadrupled as compared with last year. A part of this increase consists of the goods received for exhibition at the

0	these points. We hear of fatal cases in the lower part of the First District, in Poydras street, near the Market , in	ports since January 1st:
	Carondelet, Baronne, and other streets. Below Ca. unl street the number of its victims is yet inconsiderable. 1 u-	Entered for consumption . \$70.702 set at the consumption . \$70.702 set at the consumption and the consumption .
ı,	telligent physicians, in fine practice, inform us that the Second District continues singularly free from the epi-	Entered for warehousing 8,486,912 5,451,608 13,587,589 Free goods 6,105,125 8,259,939 9,669,118
8	demic, and that even the Third suffers but little in com-	Wotal invest
it	parison with the First and Fourth. Why this should be in a problem we will not attempt to solve.	Wiffelrown from warehouse \$6,579,085 80,622,577 88,227,102
1-	A curious fact about the fever this year is that it seems thus far almost confined to European immigrants of the lowest classes. During previous visitations scarcely a	This shows an increase in the receipts of foreign goods a ince January 1st of \$43,677,146 as compared with the
8	permanent resident of our city but could mention the	fir st seven months of last year, and \$31,019,623 as com- pa. ed with the same period of 1851. We annex a com-
n	the pestilence. This is not the case at present, Every	par, son of the exports from the port of New York for the

par, son of the exports from the port of New York for the

1851. 1852. | Domestic produces | Soliss.027 | \$2.965.5.92 | \$4.882.957 | Foreign merchantise; free | 2.311 | 20.75% | 313.102 | Do do dutiable | 284.297 | 325.732 | 447.201 | Specie | 6.004,170 | 2,971,496 | 3,924,612 | The increase, no shown by the above, is (exclusive of

specie) \$2,331,319 as compared with July of last year,

and \$2,168,615 as compared with the same month of the

previous year. We have also compiled the corresponding totals for the first seven months of the year : 1851. 1852.

other ports it has been steady throughout the year. When the total from New Orleans is received this will more fully appear. The demand for our breadstuffs and other fully appear. The demand for our breadstuffs and other at Reynosa in March, 1852. All these twenty-one, we ably above the rates at the corresponding date of last year. Beef and pork are lower.

The cash revenue of the country has of course been very liberally increased by the augmentation of the foreign trade. The following is a comparison of the receipts 1852.

\$3,558,400 12 \$3,240,787 18 \$4,640,107 15 16,652,665 60 14,250,312 88 21,167,329 50 Total from January 1 - 20,211,065 72 17,491,100 06 25,807,436 66 The Secretary of the Treasury, with such increased resources, may well afford to buy up a portion of the national debt, as already advertised. The Government purse has nearly \$25,000,000 surplus, and the amount is increasing daily .- Journal of Commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

By the returns thus far received there is little doubt of the election of the following gentlemen to Congress from the State of Kentucky:

there, as smoke was plainly seen in that direction. The Houston Telegraph says that Major Neighbors has entered upon his duties as Indian agent for the Government, and intends visiting the Texas tribes this sum-Congress from the State of Kentucky : 1st district. LINN BOYD, Democrat, over Jeff. Brown,

3d district. PRESLEY EWING, Whig, over E. R. Williams.

Sth district. J. C. BRECKENBIDGE, Dem., over R. P.

Letcher. 9th district. Leander M. Cox, Whig, over J. M. Rice and A. Young. 10th district. GEO. B. Honge, Whig, over Richard H.

Stanton. The second, fourth, fifth, and sixth districts are not fully heard from. A Telegraphic despatch received last night states that the Whigs have elected

their candidates in each of these districts. If so, the election has resulted in the gain of three Whig

WHIG NOMINATION IN MARYLAND.

The Whig Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the sixth district of Maryland assembled at Bladensburg on Wednesday, and organized by choosing L. H. CHEW, Esq., of Prince George's county, as President, and E. J. HALL, Esq., of Montgomery county, as Secretary. Messrs. Thos. F. Bowie, of Prince George's, John G. CHAPMAN, of Charles county, GEORGE WELLS, of Anne. Arundel, JOHN T. B. DORSEY, of Howard, GEORGE E. MORGAN, of St. Mary's, Augustus R. Sollers, of Calvert, terrible kind of diarrhosa, which is carrying off vast numput in nomination.

> During the balloting the names of Messrs. CHAPMAN and Bowie were withdrawn, and Mr. Sollers was not nominated until after the twelfth ballot. On the eighteenth ballot Mr. Sollers received a majo-

> rity of all the fotes, and was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention. Being present, he responded to the nomination in a few remarks, which were heartily cheered. He formerly represented the district in Congress with credit and fidelity.

The Convention then resolved "that the thanks of the Whig party of the first Congressional district of Maryland be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. RICHARD I. Bowre, for his able, consistent, patriotic, and Unionloving course while representing this district in Congress; and that in the hour of trial, trouble, and difficulty in the Whig party there is no man on whom they would rety with more confidence."

CHARLES B. CALVERY, Esq. - Among those frequently spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor is CHAS. B. CALVERY, Esq., of Prince George's county. We have had a personal acquaintance with this gentleman for several years, and we are proud to say a more high-minded and honorable gentleman does not live with the borders of Maryland, nor one who would more faithfully discharge the duties of the office. He is a liberal, open-hearted gentleman, a man of ability, energy, and discreet judging at \$5.25 a \$5,37½; rye flour \$4; cornmeal \$3.37 a ment, and perfectly familiar with the financial affairs of our State .- Annapolis Republican.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- At New York, on Friday afteroon, an omnibus being driven across the Tenth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, was caught between two cars of the Hudson River Railroad, which were approaching each other from opposite directions, and crushed to pieces. Agentleman and lady were in the omnibus at the time, and were bruised so dreadfully that it is feared they will not were bruised so dreadfully that it is feared they will not small. Sales of about 400 hhds. Ohio at \$5.50 a \$5.87. recover. Both the horses were also badly hurt. The driver, it appears, saw the cars approaching each other at the point at which he wanted to cross, and thinking he could effect it before they met, made the attempt which resulted so fatally. The cars sustained no damage.

On Tuesday morning a cattle train on the Northern New Hampshire railroad, coming towards Boston, with two engines, came in contact with the up freight train, smash-

DEMOCRATIC FEUDS.

The "Democrats" seem to be having a good time of it now-a-days reading each other out of the party. The Washington Union washes its hands of the New York Post and the Buffalo Republic, while the Albany Argus significantly points the door to the organ of, Democracy itself. The "Democracy" of the third and fourth Congressional districts of Pennsylvania celebrate the 4th of July in a truly independent manner, so much so that the party organs of Philadelphia refuse to publish their proceedings. Accordingly, the committee on public meet and pass the following anathema against these journals:

Resolved, That the Pennsylvanian and Evening Argus, by refusing to publish the proceedings of a regularly-called Democratic meeting, which meeting invited inde-pendent criticism, have placed themselves without the pale of the party, and forfeited all claim to a spirit of

manly independence. The Dover (New Hampshire) Enquirer says:

"The lost Patriot is down upon Edmund Burke to the amount of a column or two, in which it shows him to be a 'Wilmot Provisoist,' and it announces that it shall next prove him to be a 'Free-Soiler,' and, as a matter of course, a 'Federalist.' Wonders will never cease. Burke, in the mean time, gives notice that he shall in a few days commence the publication of the 'Old Grand's and a commence the publication of the 'Old Guard,' and requests those 'acquainted with any interesting facts in the history, political and personal, of the Butterfields, Samuel H. Ayer, John H. George, and others of the Concord cabal,' to furnish him with the same. He threatens to make mince-meat of them."

Another screw is loose in the Maine platform of "Democracy." The Skowhegan Clarion takes down the name of PILSBURY, which had been placed at the head of its columns, and goes over to the rebels. The nomination is not satisfactory, and the Clarion has too much regard for truth to say that it is. It is "not willing to be dictated to and denounced by political demagogues and office-seekers."

The Albany Argus asks the following pertinent ques-

"How long is the Democratic party in this State to be disgraced by such associations? Was there ever a more discrepantible coalition any where than that known as "me united Democracy of New York?"

We are not quite sure, but are under the impres that the coalition in Massachusetts is not a whit behind that of New York-in whatever attributes may be held to be disreputable-if not more than a match for it.

[Boston Atlas.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have received the Brownsville Flag of the 6th and 13th instant. The Grand Jury of the United States District Court

has found bills of indistment for violation of the neutrality laws against the following persons, viz: Ovid F. Johason, Elisha Basse, Francis J. Parker, Robert Wheat, Johnson, Elisha Basse, Francis J. Parker, Robert Wheat, Edward J. McLane, Andrew J. Mason, Robert C. Trimble, Jose Maria J. Carvajal, Alfred Norton, Warren Adams, Joseph Moses, Peter Dowd, Voltaire Roundtree, Papa Gonzales, John H. Allen, Joseph Howell, Juan Trevino. The Grand Jury also found bills against fourteen understand, are included in the same indictment, according to a recentlaw of Congress.

A change of venue was granted from Brownsville to

Galveston in regard to seven of the twelve who were indicted at the January term of 1862, namely, Carvajal, E. E. Hord, R. Hord, Trimble, Mason, McLane, and another. These will be tried under separate indictments by the former law at the next January term in this city.

Judge WATERUS, United States Marshal, BEN McCulbert, and United States District Attorney Hay arrived

at Galveston on the 21st from Brownsville. It was ex-pected that the United States District Court at Galveston would be opened on the 22d.

Information had been received at Brownsville that a

party of Tampaquas Indians and Mexicans had been committing depradations at Mr. Wm. Neale's place, some thirty miles above Brownsville, on the river. They had killed a man named Frank, and had carried off the horses and cattle in the neighborhood. They had also visited the Salt Lake, and it is supposed they burnt the houses

mer, having about \$15,000 to distribute among them. This amount, we are persuaded, must be greatly increased, as from all accounts the tribes are nearly in a state of starvation, owing to the great scarcity of game. They supported, or nearly so, by the Government or they will be compelled to steal and pillage for a subsistence. The sooner the Government acts upon this view of the question the better. But in order to provide for tribes permanently and economically, there is not a doubt that the Government should set apart a suitable territory expressly for them. By adopting this measure at once millions of dollars would be saved, and the Indians made more comfortable, and their improvement in the arts of civilized life greatly promoted.

The Nacogdoches (Texas) papers of the 12th ultimo say :

"We learn with great pleasure that Gen. Rusk has effected an arrangement with Col. M. T. Jonnson which will enable them to start on the exploring expedition to El Paso with every facility that the country can afford. The expedition will rendezvous at the residence of Col. Johnson, in Tarrant county, about the 15th of August. A sufficient escort will be provided by Gen. Rusk and Col. Johnson jointly to render the expedition safe and pleasant."

This exploration is made on behalf of a company chartered by the Legislature of New York.

FROM EL PASO. The El Paso mail arrived at San Antonio on the 9th ultimo, having made the trip in thirteen days. The San Antonio Ledger says:

"The news from El Paso is highly interesting. Gen. Trias designed leaving El Paso on the 27th ultimo, two days after the departure of the mail, together with all his troops. It was rumored that he had been ordered to Sotroops. It was rumored that he had been ordered to Sonora with his command by the Mexican Government. However true this may prove, he takes the line of march for Chihuahua. He left the citizens on this and the other side of the river on the most friendly and social terms. The denizens of McGoffinsville feted the General on sevential and the compliance of the compliance ral occasions, which compliment he received with most amiable grace, and reciprocated by as many collations on the other side, at which were present our people. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. The tem-porary excitement produced by the arrival and proclama-tion of General Trias was soon lulled, and the accustom-ed civilities and intercommunication revealed. The teed civilities and intercommunication prevailed. This is the present state of affairs at the 'seat of war.'"

"THE STATE OF MAINE" is the title of a large finelooking newspaper which has just been started at Port-land, Maine. It promises to be devoted to the interests of the State at large, as its name would indicate.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5 .- The recent pacific advices from Europe by the steamers Washington and Niagara have given more stability to commercial affairs. Accounts, however, of rains and unfavorable weather for the crops \$3.50 per bbl. The receipts and supply of flour are light. Grain firmer, at an advance. Wheat 112 a 118 cents for red to 118 a 123 for white; corn 63 a 65 for white, 67 for yellow; Maryland rye 68 a 70; Maryland and Virginia oats 38 a 40. Provisions steady. Mess pork \$16.25; prime \$13.50; mess beef \$15.50; bacon shoulders 6; a 7; sides 8;

The money market is very easy. There is a large amount of deposites in bank seeking investment. New York Markets.

New York, Aug. 5 .- Flour has advanced 124 cents per bbl. under the steamer's news. Sales of 7,750 bbls. at \$5.31 a \$5.37\for State, \$5.37\for a \$5.60 for Genesee, and \$5.37 a \$5.68\for for Southern. Wheat has advanced 2 a 3 cents. Sales of 20,000 bushels at 134 a 135 for ing up two engines and doing considerable damage to the engine of the other train and to several freight cars. No lives were lost.

white, 120 for Southern red, and 140 for Genosee white. Corn is firm. Sales of 3,000 bushels at 78 for mixed, and 79 for red.